

MUSIC STRONG POINT OF THE 1928 REVUE

Some Acts Set New Record For Excellence Says Critic

HAS APPEAL FOR ALL TASTES

Lawrence Hart's Music is Especially Commendable—Players did Consistently Well

(by C.H.D.)

The 1928 Revue came off last night with scarcely a hitch, and the customers left satisfied.

It seemed to us like the little girl who had a curl in the middle of her forehead—O! which is to say that some of the acts transcended anything that ever went into a McGill Revue before, while others—well, let us be charitable and say they were below average.

Now it is thoroughly in order to mention of the best acts, but we shall not mention all of them. Because, imbued with the same spirit that inspires modern generals to give one or two of the men in their firing squads blank cartridges, we shall leave some of the good acts with merely a mention.

In order then, let us consider two or three of the show's hits. "Voices of the Woodland Deities" an act in which "Isadora" Aspler played the principal part, was a scream from start.

Then we come to Lawrence Hart's selection "In a little cottage" which was followed later by the most tuneful piece of music in the show—this also by Lawrence Hart. The dancers helped to make the Dutch success it was.

"Starlight" was the name given to the annual sentimental session behind the gauze curtain, and W.H. Sharpley's song was delightfully rendered by Ethel Gray.

Then we come to the Pullman Portraits, arranged on the style of the "League of Nations" skit of last year. It wasn't so good as the League skit, but it drew the biggest laugh of the evening. Trust Max Ford!

Bobby Bell also showed himself to be a very clever comedian, and raised another series of laughs.

Now there were several other general improvements, the chief of which was the snappiness of the whole show and the shortness of each individual number. The music was generally very good, the scenery also pleasing, the dancers very attractive.

Furthermore, each actor actress showed the beneficial result of studying their part well, and living it. The two or three stars raised most of the laughs, but every actor is to be praised, although the material some of them had to work with was scarcely encouraging.

The house was about half-full, which is up to average for a first night. The crowd showed considerable interest in the big murder number of the "Daily" and the boredom of the intermission was taken away.

Many other things could be said about the 1928. This review, written hurriedly, cannot be complete. Generally speaking, we believe the revue is an improvement over last year, and every student should make a point of seeing it to his own satisfaction and joy.

UNCLAIMED MEDALS

The following is a list of unclaimed medals won in past athletic events. The winners of these medals may obtain them by applying to Major Forbes in the Athletic office at any time.

TRACK—1925: F. W. Hurd, H. J. Airey, F. C. Darling, K. W. G. Patterson, N. W. Rubin, J. N. Cole, J. W. Jardine, MacLellan, Patterson, Airey, Biemer, Consiglio, Poupore, C. Hands, R. E. Legg, Balmer, Airey, W. R. Hamman, 1926-27: N. W. Rubin, F. E. Weldon, J. N. Cole, W. B. Ramanap, Consiglio, 1927-28: L. Horn, H. N. Church.

TENNIS—1926-27: Wright, Leslie, 1926-27: J. Wright.

B.W. and P.—1925-26: A. Lister, R. S. Silver, D. R. Keller, G. C. Cape, H. W. Clement, Martineau, Crestohl, Tonzel, 1926-27: Touzel, Derrick, Silver.

SWIMMING—1925-26: C. S. Kalne, 1926-27: C. C. Bourne, D. J. Forsythe.

PHARMACY MEETING

The Pharmaceutical Society will hold a meeting in the New Medical Building, Thursday, March 15 at 9:00 p.m.

Miss M. Scane and R. Hughson Perform Today

It has been announced that there will be a specially attractive musical program in the Tea Room this afternoon for the diversion of the patrons.

Miss Marjorie Scane, who is well known locally in connection with the Junior League Revue, will be the chief attraction and will render some vocal selections, accompanied at the piano by A. A. Gordon Corbet. Miss Scane has appeared in the above-mentioned revue for several seasons, and has always made a favorable impression.

Robert C. Hughson, Jr., a violinist of some three years' standing at McGill, will play some violin solos, and will be accompanied at the piano by D. G. Henderson.

To complete the afternoon's entertainment there will be a duet by the two accompanists, D. G. Henderson and A. A. Gordon Corbet. Those in charge of the program expect a big crowd and promise plenty of diversion.

STUDENT TOURS TO EUROPE ARRANGED

All Countries on Continent to be Visited

REDUCED RATES

Tours Planned so as to Include Different Itineraries on Continent

The National Students' Federation of the United States has extended an invitation to Canadian University students, to join them this summer in various tours throughout Europe. These tours have been arranged in conjunction with the National Union in other countries. It is expected that more than one hundred American students will take part in these tours. These students will have a leader who will act as conductor of the party.

The tours are ten in number. The first will include all the points of interest in the British Isles. Oxford University, Stratford-on-Avon, the Lake District and many industrial centres will be visited in the course of this tour. The second will be a trip to France and Switzerland. The itinerary of this tour includes the battlefields of Waterloo, Mons and Verdun, the cities of Rheims, Brussels and Geneva, and the University of Paris. The third tour will cover Germany and Austria, visiting the most important cities and universities. Next is a tour through Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark will be visited, with stops at interesting points. The fifth tour will include the states around the Baltic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany will be on itinerary. Tours have also been arranged through the Balkans, Central Europe, the Latin Countries and several other interesting States.

The tours will stress international contacts, particularly between students. Oxford, Cambridge, the University of Paris and others have signified their intention of holding receptions for the travelling students.

The tourists will also visit famous industrial centres. The shipbuilding yards of Glasgow, the cutlery factories of Sheffield, the bustling factories of Birmingham and many other places whose products are known throughout the world.

The cultural side of the tours has also been emphasized. The country of Shakespeare will be thoroughly toured, and it is probable that a week will be spent in Wordsworth's beloved Lake District. Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities will tender reception to the tourists while the University of Paris will provide several days entertainment. The beauty of the ruined cathedral of Rheims will be investigated at first hand as will be the famous Chateau of the Lower Valley.

Natural scenery will be taken into consideration when the parties visit Switzerland, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Norway. In this class again comes the Lake District of England and the Rhine Valley of Germany, in each of which several days will be spent.

This opportunity of co-operating with United States students will undoubtedly be grasped by many Canadian students who are desirous of visiting Europe with congenial companions.

The speaker will be Mr. H. A. Coats who will give an illustrated lecture on "The Manufacture of Biological Products."

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STAGE PLAY

"Beaux Stratagem" to be Presented Three Nights Next Week

GEORGE FARQUHAR

Drama Shows Influences of Restoration—Produced by English Department

The English Department will present "The Beaux Stratagem", a drama of the Restoration period by George Farquhar, in the Moyse Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The cast for this play have been rehearsing for some time under the specialised supervision of the English Department.

George Farquhar wrote at the end of the brief period of fifty years which saw the growth of Restoration Drama with its unique comedy of manners. The Restoration had brought a peculiar set of conditions into English life. These were reflected in the drama of the day. That drama is as distinctive as its time, and is valuable to-day not only as literature and as art, but as genuine documents of an extremely interesting period, possessing a quality that was capable of giving to the conventional drama a new vitality and freshness.

George Farquhar wrote "The Beaux Stratagem" when he was on his death bed. He was dead before he was thirty, and from his first play "Love and a Bottle" to his last he wrote with undiminished vigour. Before he had finished the second act of "The Beaux Stratagem" he knew that he was previously ill; but with that determination that sometimes comes to dying men, who would leave no work unfinished, he continued, and wrote what is considered his masterpiece. It was produced on March 8, 1707 at the Haymarket Theatre.

"The Beaux Stratagem" coming at the end of an interesting period has within it all the characteristics of the Restoration drama, and serves as a valuable link with the drama that followed. The play up to 1828 had been revived nineteen times, and in the past century has from time to time been brought back upon the boards. It has always been warmly received because of its intrinsic merit possessing as it does the best qualities that went into the making of the Restoration play.

The cast which will be seen on Monday evening will be composed as follows:—

Men

Almwell Meredith Glasco
Archer Jacques Herdt
Sullen Edward FitzRandolph
Freeman William Elliot
Folgar Charles Goldstein
Gibbet Kiet Oxley
Hounslow Harry Church
(Continued on page two.)

WILL LECTURE ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Mrs. Hobbs, British War Worker Coming this Month

The McGill School of Physical Education and the Musical Association will have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs, M.B.E., British musician and social worker. Mrs. Hobbs is lecturing under the auspices of the National Council of Education and will be in Montreal from March 15th to March 19th. She will lecture on the interpretation of music by folk dancing.

During the great war Mrs. Hobbs played a very important part in public affairs. She was administrator to the Ministry of Agriculture in England and the Government awarded her the M.B.E. in recognition of her services. She was later associated in the work of forming Women's Institutes in various parts of England. In 1915 and 1916 she did relief work in France and in 1920 assisted in the Agricultural survey of Austria. In 1919 she visited Canada and she spoke at a conference of the Women's Institute at Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec. She has a great interest in Canada for she is intensely interested in agriculture and relief work in rural communities. It is because of this that she has been chosen as one of the speakers for the National Council of Education.

During her stay in Canada she will

Junior Debate Today is First of Semi-Finals

The first semi-final debate in the series for the Arts '29 Trophy will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Room 36 of the Arts Building. The subject will be "Resolved that the large part played by advertising in modern life is regrettable."

This debate will bring into conflict Hyman Shapiro and Max Coblentz, who will uphold the motion, and A. H. Zaitlin and Emmanuel Cooke who will defend the negative side of the argument. Both these teams won their debates in the preliminary rounds and are out to win the cup in the second year of its existence, so that a smart debate is expected this afternoon.

The second semi-final will be held next Friday when the subject will be "Resolved that it is morally impossible for a rich man to become a member of the Labor party." The speakers on this occasion will be Harold Lanf and Lawrence Marks, opposed to Ewart Hinds and Martin Estall.

The judges this afternoon will be members of the Graduate School.

MEDICAL SOCIETY TO MEET MONDAY

Dr. Eberts will be Speaker of the Evening

The next meeting of the McGill Medical Society, Monday, March 12th at 8:00 P.M. is expected to be the biggest of the year. The program will commence with a case report. This feature is proving more and more interesting at each succeeding meeting, it being necessary at the last meeting to stop the discussion owing to the lack of time, before all those who wanted to speak could have their say.

All will be interested to know that the speaker is to be the Honorary President, Dr. E. M. Eberts, Associate Professor of Surgery. Through the year Dr. Eberts has been most devoted to the Society. His subject will be "Baron Sarrey, Greatest of all Surgeons in the Campaigns of Napoleon." The interesting details of this great surgeon's life will be brought to the attention of the meetings; as well as the most valuable schemes which he devised for the army, many of which were still in use in the Great War.

It is not necessary to add that when Dr. Eberts announces the title of his address, he has made a deep study of the subject and he ready to tell something that will be of great value to any one who is preparing to enter the medical profession. A large attendance is therefore expected at this meeting.

The last regular meeting on March 26th will be addressed by Dr. John Beatty of the Department of Anatomy. The subject will be announced later. The annual meeting takes place on April 2nd. This will close the activity for the year.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Physical Society will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Physics Building. The speaker will be Professor M. G. Rhoad, of Strasbourg University, who will give a lecture on "Pyrometry." Professor Rhoad has been giving a series of lectures on this subject at the University of Montreal since the first of February. He is well-qualified to deal with the interesting subject of high temperature measurements. The meeting is open to the public to whom an invitation to be present is hereby tendered.

AIR FORCE TRAINING

All applications from students who wish to take the Air Force training at Camp Borden this summer should be in the hands of the Officer Commanding, McGill C. O. T. C. not later than March 30th. Application forms are now available, and may be obtained from Major Jenkins. It is pointed out that, under a recent ruling, those training as Provisional Pilot Officers need not necessarily be members of the McGill C. O. T. C. Other qualifications being equal, however, preference will be given to candidates who are members of the C. O. T. C. and who have obtained C. O. T. C. certificates.

give several lectures, among her subjects are: English Ballads and Folk Songs, The Romance of the Scottish Border, The Upper Thames Valley, The Building of a Rural Civilization, The Great Arts in Modern Life and The Development of Handicrafts."

WORLD PEACE UNOBTAINABLE IDEAL, CLAIM

Arts '30 Debaters Decide That War Cannot be Prevented

LAST DEBATE

Detlor and McNamee Gain Decision Over Kandelshain and Levine

The last of debates which have been held this year by the class of Arts '30, was held yesterday in the Arts Building when Messrs. K. McNamee and L. C. Detlor, who supported the negative of the proposition: "Resolved that World Peace can be obtained," won from H. Kandelshain and T. I. Levine.

The opening speech of the affirmative was rendered by H. Kandelshain, who said that he hesitated to deal with such a vast subject as the one under consideration. War, he said, was not spontaneous. It is the natural outcome of many natural causes. Among these were the powers of economics, trade balance, interdependence of nations, the self-determination of minorities, and above all, Imperialism with its false patriotism and military professionalism.

Since the war, the speaker stated, these causes have for the most part vanished, and in the future it is possible and probable that they may be altogether obliterated. New thought and scientific endeavor are replacing these older forms of exertion. The publicity given to war propaganda is more and more being replaced by publicity dealing with new scientific discoveries, and by less sensational forms of news. Among the more sensational news now dealing directly with war, is that in which the Companionate Marriage is now figuring so prominently. Self-determination and arbitration, suffragetteism and science are welding the axe in battle against war, which is race suicide pure and simple.

The first speaker for the negative was Ken McNamee who denied that international dependence has at all lessened the threat of war. War, he said, is a term of action which gives satisfaction to human desires. It is a vast discharge of human energy. In particular, of frustrated energy. Peace is an expression of constructive energies, and war, the antithesis, is an outlet for destructive energy. The forms of energy which when frustrated have the most direct tendency to precipitate war, are those known as mass energy, acquisitive energy, and nationalistic energy. The first is welded most often in the form of workmen's strikes, the seconds in the endeavors of "big business," and the third in the military where the standing army has become a problem. These forms of energy when frustrated

(Continued on page three)

S. C. A. TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Nominations Made for the Coming Session

The Annual meeting of the S.C.A. of McGill University will be held next Thursday, March 15, it was made known last night after the business meeting of the membership of the organization. The chief item under consideration by S.C.A. members at present is the election of officers for the coming year. These elections will be held at the annual meeting, next Thursday, and the Nominating Committee appointed by the present Board of Directors have been busy drawing up the proposed slate of officers for the coming session. The association has grown a great deal during the past few years, and interest in the election of officers takes on a more widely important aspect.

The following is the list of nominations which has been drawn up:—
For President—Kiet H. Oxley, Grad. Sch.
Rec. Secretary—H. M. Estall, Arts '29.
Directors—L. C. Carroll, Arts '29, G. W. Halpenny, Arts '30, E. R. Jacobson, Sci. '29, F. L. McNaughton, Med. '31, P. Matthews, Arts '28, T. J. Quintin, Med. '30, V. C. Rose, Arts '29, and Theo. H. R. Ross, Theo. '29.
D. Tough, Arts '31, W. R. Wilson, Grad. Sch.
Further details regarding the an-

Tri-Centenary of Bossuet is Lecture Subject

M. Andre Morize will be the speaker at the meeting of the Alliance Française de Montreal, which takes place this evening at 8:15 in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and to which all students are invited. It has always been the practice of the Alliance to extend the privileges of membership to McGill students, as they feel that this helps to stimulate interest in the French language among English-speaking people.

M. Morize will speak this evening on "Bossuet", a noted French writer whose tri-centenary is being celebrated this year. Bossuet was one of the best-known clerical figure of his century, and M. Morize comes with the reputation of being fully qualified to speak on the topic he has chosen. He is a professor at Harvard University. Students can gain admission on application to Prof. Villard, who will be at the door tonight at 8:15.

SURPRISE MEETING AT DELTA SIGMA

"Hat Mystery" Provides Entertainment at R.V.C.

STARTLING QUERIES

Decide that Dorothy Dix is Greater Psychologist than Margaret Currie

The "Hat Mystery" was solved, once and for all, at the meeting of the Delta Sigma Society which was held yesterday afternoon in the R.V.C. It turned out to be a camouflaged impromptu Speaking Practice; and though some of the students thought that they had been deceived unfairly into it they did their best to make it a success, and at any rate laughed heartily at all the amusing points.

Each person upon entering the room had to write out a question and drop it into an antiquated opera hat. After that she had to pull out any question, read it, and write her name on the back of it. Then, and only then, it transpired that the President, Miss Ross, intended to pick out a question from the hat in front of her, and call upon the girl whose name was on it, to answer it. This process was continued until the hat was empty.

Some of the questions were searching—"Where does the hole of a doughnut go when you eat the doughnut?" "Is it possible to love and study at the same time?" "Why does a chicken take a walk?" The meeting decided that a woman's place couldn't be in the home because there were so many of them there, and that Dorothy Dix was a greater psychologist than Margaret Currie because she wrote a letter every day instead of once a week. Sometimes the same question found several people unable or unwilling to answer it, for instance "Why is the Red and White Revue?" It was suggested that this question should be considered in relation to another—"What percentage of students do you think are mentally deficient?"

After more or less satisfactory answers had been given to all the questions, the "wise-crackers" drank tea and ate buns, cheese and cake, instead of drinking tea and eating sandwiches and cake.

It was truly a "different" afternoon.

What's On

TODAY

4:00—Arts '29 Debate.
5:00—Physical Society Meeting.
8:00—Chinese Students Club.
8:15—Red and White Revue.

COMING

March 10th
Red and White Revue Cabaret.
March 12th
McGill Medical Society.
March 14th
Operatic and Choral Society.
March 15th
Linguistics Lecture.
March 16th
Alma Mater Dance.
March 21st
Students' Society Meeting.
March 24th
Indoor Track Meet.

Annual meeting next Thursday will soon be forthcoming and all members of the association are asked to watch the Daily for further announcements.

LECTURES ON DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES

Differentiation Continually Taking Place Among Different Peoples

PROF. CARRUTHERS

Second of Series on Linguistics Delivered Before Large Crowd in Arts Building

The second of his series of lectures on linguistics was delivered by Professor Carruthers last evening in the Arts building. Having developed the growth of languages in his first discourse he went on to explain the vicissitudes in these languages.

The individual in his speech affects languages to a greater extent than is generally realized; it might be said there are many languages as individuals. In his habits of talking the single person tends to disintegrate his mother tongue, language is changed by him in his attempt to suit himself to his environment. Although there are psychological and sociological tendencies working against these disintegrating influences, speech changes as everything else in human experience.

We have languages, not a language. Every quarter of the globe has its own speeches, in the state of Oregon alone there are thirty different families of speech. The number of existing languages points to the continual differentiation that is taking and has taken place. Languages differ from day to day, from year to year.

The most familiar instance of this differentiation is evident in the history of the Latin language. Latin having a humble beginning among a few hundred people later gained popularity and was finally spread over Western Europe by the conquering Roman. The different people that adopted it gradually created new languages out of it that today are hardly recognizable as coming from the present tongue. The changes brought about are involuntary and cannot be stemmed. The customary method of artificial standardization by authors, savants, clergy, and actors combined with modern facilities does hold it back to some extent.

Changes in languages are brought about by various causes. Chief among these are those due to learning and use. The child in his learning of his mother tongue involuntarily introduces innovations. Those introduced by use are caused through initiative and reason. Foreigners also aid in changing a language as, being used to one basis of articulation, they are unable to adopt that of the tongue they are trying to pick up perfectly. This last factor proves of great importance in when migration takes place on a large scale or on the invasion of a country.

The changes due to use are the most suitable and subjective. Various explanations are put forth to explain them. Geography and climatic conditions are held responsible for certain peculiarities but they still remained to be proved scientifically. Periods of instability occasioned by children being released from normal corrective influences also bear some weight on the question. General changes are actuated by psychological tendencies of the speaker, and also by his deliberate attempts to get euphonic words—leaves and blending of words, the anatomy of speech organs, and the speed of utterance are other factors of importance in making innovations.

There are four different types of changes. For grammatical experts syntax is the most important of these. England altered the syntax under the classical tradition and also through natural growth. An example of this is seen in our ability to form the personal passive verbs. Changes in vocabulary due to the addition and subtraction of words involves the problems of mixed languages as is seen in England. The third type which is again well illustrated in England, are the phonetic changes.

The changes in the form of words proves to be most interesting for study. These originate from various factors, two of the most dominant being lack of stress and added sounds. Assimilation and dissimilation leave their mark on forms; the English words "mushroom" and "criel" derived from the French "mousseron" and Latin "aulacoin" respectively demonstrate this fact. Metathesis, hapology, and analogy also account for a great number of changes in form.

Innovations in meanings (Semantics) are of interest. Generalization is an outstanding cause, all originally was (Continued on page three)

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Kenneth H. Brown

STAFF

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1928.

FIRST NIGHT IMPRESSIONS

THE article on the front page of this issue gives a personal opinion as to the Revue, and that opinion seems to be favorable.

The actors and actresses didn't seem to have much encouragement from the audience, but they must not be discouraged, because a first-night show is never large, and a small audience takes a great deal of stimulation. Most of them, we gather, contented themselves with smiling serenely and appreciatively, which means just as much as a hearty laugh on a full-house night.

The exact quality of the show is a matter of personal opinion. But no one has utterly condemned it, so far as we know. Similarly, no one has said it is the best show ever produced. Therefore, we venture the opinion that every taste is catered to in this Revue and that everyone will find some good entertainment in it. Those who go with a desire to enjoy themselves, will be able to find good entertainment in every number.

The ticket results indicate that there are plenty of seats left for Saturday matinee, some for Friday night, but none for Saturday night. Therefore we again exhort those students who have not bought tickets, to buy them now, and take in the Red and White Revue.

PROGRESS OF THE AEROPLANE CLUB

IT seems possible that by the end of the coming summer vacation, several McGill students, having by now acquired a good deal of the theory of flying, will have actually driven their first aeroplane.

The time is passing when flying is to be regarded as a dangerous sport. From a sport it is rapidly becoming a business. And the skilled aviator is as safe driving his plane as a motorist driving his car through the city streets. We can see the time coming when people who travel in aeroplanes will be less likely than pedestrians to meet with accidents.

However, the opinion is still held that he who drives an aeroplane is a very daring individual. We don't know whether any of the members of the Light Aeroplane Club will have any trouble with their parents over venturing into the air in a "tiny moth aeroplane" but we are fairly certain that many of the older folk would strenuously oppose their college sons "risking their lives" this way.

The fact that the university itself is in favor of the government's plan, and that the Light Aeroplane club is being conducted within the university, should be adequate proof that flying is now a sane and sensible occupation.

The Canadian government, too, are very wise to concentrate on developing interest in aviation. It is probable that in a few years, the air will be the chief channel of transportation, and a valuable asset to business. The country that builds up the best aviation system will not only be best prepared for war, but also best fitted for international commerce.

McGill students are to be commended for their interest in the Light Aeroplane club. They have foresight as well as their elders. Many are taking the course in aviation, and these are abiding loyally by the rules of the club.

Spectacular failures in the air, and widely-heralded accounts of awful deaths are the chief drawbacks to a progressive policy of aviation. As one lecturer to the McGill club pointed out, nearly all the common accidents befall inexperienced aviators who have no right to be operating machines. The more spectacular accidents come from attempts to set new records in daredevil flights.

If the universities can turn out numbers of experienced and sensible men who in the future can devote time to stabilizing aviation, then a different conception of it will arise in the public mind. This has been done to a large extent in the old country, where the regular service between London and Paris, year in, year out, without an accident, inspires public confidence.

We predict a bright future as a result of the government's interest and practical support of aeronautics, the universities' co-operation and the students' interest.

COLONIZATION OF THE WEST

NOTHER great Canadian has died. The Rev. John MacLean, well-known as a historian and author, will live in the hearts of Canadians because he devoted the earlier years of his life to making the great West habitable, and turning the existence of brave pioneers into life.

The colonization of the Great West can be regarded as the greatest dramatic event in the history of Canada. A future poet will not need to extol the warlike achievements of Canada alone, or deal with the hard conquest of this land at the point of the sword from the Indians; he will instead be able to devote his time to a much more noble topic—the one mentioned in the title of this editorial.

Not so long ago Winnipeg was a small village, and the Western prairie was for the most part undiscovered, and populated, if at all, by Indians. But the conquest this time was mainly a peaceful one. Most of the fighting done was with the soil, and the pioneers had tremendous obstacles to face.

The country was a poor one for stock, the winters were long and very cold, involving blizzards; the mosquitoes and other insects made life miserable for man and beast during the early summer. Worse than that, "civilization" was left behind a thousand miles away, and many pioneers lived for years in solitude and bore their burdens alone.

It was to make this last condition more bearable that heroes like MacLean and MacLean made the West their home, and travelled all over the vast area bringing comfort and cheer to the lonely ones, and often giving them valuable practical help.

Now the West has developed a civilization comparable to any land in the world. Pioneers scarcely less heroic than those of MacLean's acquaintance, are still breaking new soil, and extending the provincial barriers northward, and men of MacLean's stamp are still helping them along. But the railways steadily follow them—though keeping needlessly far away sometimes—and modern advantages also follow quickly after progressive homesteaders.

Canada needs a poet to make this conquest live vividly in the minds of Canadian people. If he appears, and decides to write on this subject, we hope he will not forget the glorious work done by men like MacLean in bringing happiness and beauty into the lives of the Western pioneer heroes.

CONDENSED COMMENT

A NEW SOCIETY IS PROPOSED

Some co-eds, desiring to give a more honored place to current events, have decided to form a society, at which papers and discussions must be about contemporary matters.

The men have such a club—it is called the Economics Club—where such problems as the St. Lawrence waterway are argued over. This club is one of the most popular on the campus and at the last meeting between one and two hundred attended.

There is no suggestion of conflict with the men's Historical society, which is also a flourishing organization. We think that the proposed women's club would fit in with the other clubs very well, and would prove very popular, just as it does on the other side of the sex barrier.

Miss Crabbe's Column

My Dear Readers:—

The great festive season of the year is now drawing near. Within the short space of one week we have the Red and White Revue, the Cabaret and the Alma Mater Dance. During the last ten days or so I have received personal visits from many students of both sexes who have been unwilling to consign their troubles to the mails. Some of these have been co-eds driven frantic by the many invitations they have had heaped upon them, to go to these functions with their confederates of the stronger sex. Others have been members of the said stronger sex suffering from lack of funds to take the girls whom they wished to escort. Still others, mostly belonging to the weaker sex, had found out that they had accepted invitations to go with men who, they had subsequently discovered were unworthy of them. All in all, they were a sorry lot, and I was unable to do very much for them, as I was neither in a position to call off invitations, nor to lend money to the impecunious sheiks. However, all these difficulties do call for some comment.

In the first place, I have heard a lot about what goes on backstage at the Revue. Keep clear of any suspicious happenings, and do not be like the young man who came to see me the other day. He actually asked me my opinion about various brands of horrible alcoholic liquors and then proceeded to inquire about the technique of necking and other such disgusting practices. This young man, my dear readers, had the wrong idea. Under no circumstances should you ever drink any intoxicating beverages. They are bad and degrading.

Now regarding the Cabaret, I have not got any definite information as I do not know very much about cabarets, having never been to one. Of course I know that none of you will dance after midnight on Saturday, but seeing that you must amuse yourselves somehow until closing time I would urge upon you young girls to shoulder your responsibility and keep the young men out of mischief. I should like very much to attend the cabaret myself but all my efforts to secure a ticket have been frustrated, and I am given to understand that persons as old-fashioned as I am are not wanted.

Now when the time comes for the Alma Mater Dance, you will all be so happy that any words from me will be superfluous. However, seeing that so many of the girls have been asking me what to do when they rashly promise to go with someone whom they do not really like, I would advise all girls to take two or three days to consider before accepting any offer of this nature. That will save a lot of trouble in the end.

LYDIA E. P. CRABBE.

Dear Miss Crabbe:—

I have been asked to go to the Red and White Revue Cabaret, but before accepting, I thought I would write and ask your opinion. I have heard many people say that it was going to be a "hot party" and many other things that I could not understand. But I guessed that they meant that it would not be suitable for a nice girl like me to go. Please tell me if I ought to accept.

Ima Niccigirl.

Dear little Ima:—

I was wondering just when you were going to write to me about that, because I have been taking an interest in you, unobserved, and heard that you had been asked. Now it is very hard for me to advise you, because the Cabaret is closely connected with McGill students, but it is not free from the vile realms of intoxicating drinks, and other evils of the younger set. I hope that the boy that is taking you is very well behaved, because I know that such an occasion is a great temptation to break the strictness of Lent, and the bounds of good taste. I can only warn you to use your good judgment as to the boy's character, and only accept if you think him a fit companion for you to the party that you mention.

Dear Miss Crabbe:—

I am a girl of good breeding, and of behavior, of which I am sure that you would approve. I noticed one of my classmates wearing a little pin on her dress the other day, and asked her what it was. I learned that it was a fraternity pin, given to her by one of her admirers. Now Miss Crabbe, don't you think that a girl in the first year is too young and irresponsible to accept the token of the man's affection? And should not means be taken to prevent such things from happening?

Marguerite Precosity.

Dear Marguerite:—

You are the first girl who has ever written to me, expressing just such ideas as I would myself. No, the meaning of a Fraternity pin is second only to an engagement in binding solemnity. It should be used as such and as such only. The blame lies both upon the girls and the boys, but I must admit, mainly on the former. They should know what the significance of the pin means. I want to thank you for bringing this to my notice, and although I have no time to write an editorial on the subject just now, I will do my

best to bring it to the notice of all my readers in the near future.

Miss Crabbe:—

I want to express to you the idea of a great number of my fellow students, and that is this. Your weekly column is all BUNK. It is merely what is called "space filler", and is unworthy of the space offered it in the Daily.

Seav Anger.

My Dear Sweet Mr. Seav:—

It was so disheartening to hear from you. After all my attempts to raise the tone of the student body at the university, I get a letter from one of its members that betrays a vile character and a base, malevolent tongue. Sir! How dare you write to me in that tone? Never in all my virtuous life have I had such a miserable worm speak to me in such a tone. Words fall me, and I can't utter my indignation. Please learn that I am doing my best in the interests of the younger set in all society about this University. When I hear such absolute rot from a thing like you, I am greatly discouraged. But surely you are mis-stating the fact when you say that a great number of your friends agree with you. Surely there are not so many imbeciles here, and if there were, they could not be so insane as to confide in you.

Indeed I am almost angry.

With American College Editors

LITERATURE EXAMS

Usefulness is Questioned by Editor in U.S.A.

The inefficiency of the very great majority of college examinations as indices of what a student gains from a course has been asserted so many times that it is almost an axiom. There are few instructors who would maintain that they are capable of framing an examination which really does what it purports to do. Nevertheless in the absence of any practical substitute in larger classes particularly every American college has its two or three examination periods a year.

The chances of giving a fair examination vary, however, in different courses. Dr. Barnett, for example, is known to give a comprehensive examination which is usually a good gauge of the student's mastery of the subject. In the subjects he teaches it seems to be possible to do this, and moreover, to grade the students with accuracy.

In certain other subjects, however, notably English Literature, an examination which will really give the instructor an idea of the student's knowledge and appreciation of the course is almost impossible. And if it is a difficult task to draw up an examination, it is about fifty times that difficult to grade on. Is there a man alive who believes that a professor of English Literature can determine whether a student's work merits an A or an B. Or does anyone even believe, truthfully, that a professor can often tell, from the result of quizzes and examination, the difference between a 7.0 and an 8.0 and a 9.0. Yes, he can quote six words from a poem or a play and ask the student to identify the quoted line as to author, work and context either the student knows, or does not know. Or he can ask the student, on the other hand, what a certain poet meant in a certain one of his sonnets; if the poor student doesn't happen to remember that particular sonnet, down goes his mark!

Again, there may be a question on what Matthew Arnold thinks about a-bout Crabbe. One of the most misleading questions, from the point of view of the possible satisfactoriness of the answer, is the one which asks a student to describe, often in detail, some typical poem, such as an elegy, an ode, or a love lyric. It is perfectly obvious that the quality of the answer to most such questions depends in a large degree upon two factors, neither of which is an accurate indication of the student's real appreciation of the literature he has read. One is the retentiveness of the memory, and the other is the student's relative powers of articulation.

The former is, logically, an anomaly. It is an accepted fact that many students are capable of remembering, for two or three days, details of a very large purpose of a literature course. If the purpose of a literature course be to awaken an interest in good literature by bringing the student into contact with it, the fact that he cannot express himself as glibly as his classmate does not indicate that his appreciation is any the less. And even if part of the purpose of such courses is to develop literary expression on the part of the student himself, making him write down from memory the results of much cramming is hardly the way to accomplish the end.

In the case of courses in English Literature there is a definite alternate

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STAGE PLAY

(Continued from page one.)

Bagehot George Nicholls
Bouffant William Fitzhugh
Scrub William Slatkoff

Women

Lady Bountiful Ann Fogg
Dorinda Hazel Howard
Mrs. Sullen Isobel Basley
Gipsy Jeanette Marcovitz
Cherry Eleanor Brooks

To an examination—the term paper

Such papers, carefully outlined by the instructor so as to cover fully the scope of the semester's work, would serve a far better purpose than an examination for which a student stuffs his head for a week in advance. The writing of a comprehensive paper would not only make the student much more familiar with the literature itself but would develop the student's powers of expression. He will remember much more as the result of this work than he will from having studied for an examination.

Few people will deny the validity of this argument. This no essay written for the purpose of filling space; we believe that examinations in English Literature are useless and unfair. We believe that if the English Department should abolish examinations at the end of the next semester and substitute in their place comprehensive term papers written under the general supervision of the instructor, the men taking literature courses will derive far greater benefit from them. Why not give the scheme a try?

ANCIENT HISTORY

"Who is your prisoner?"
"The Prisoner of Zenda."
"Zenda In."

"Can she sing?"

"Can she? My word, you should see the chords in her throat."

"How much do you earn, dear?"

"About \$1,500 a year."

"But we can't live on that!"

"Oh, but I get paid \$7,000."

"That's one thing I like about my girl."

"What's that?"

"The guy she goes with."

—EX.

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Arts—Ray Caron, Dave Munro and Rob. McDonald.
Dentistry—Wallie Whitehead.
Law—Alan McNaughton.
Commerce—Al. Carson, Jim Manion.

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TRADE VOLUME BETWEEN U. S. AND CANADA UP

Import of Trade From B. W. I. Also Mounts

ROYAL BANK REPORT

Canada's Interests in All Foreign Parts Great this Year

Among the most important developments in Canada's foreign trade during 1927 were the increases of imports from the British West Indies by \$2,519,000 and of exports to the British West Indies, by \$348,000. This improvement augurs well for the success of the closer trade relationship which was inaugurated by the treaty of 1925, according to the recent Royal Bank report.

At the present time, the volume of trade between Canada and the United States exceeds that between any other two countries in the world. During the last calendar year, Canada's imports from the United States amounted to \$767,000,000, and exports to that country, to \$478,000,000. To some extent, the unbalanced trade between the two countries is offset by the expenditures of United States tourists in Canada. For the past year these expenditures have been officially estimated at \$200,000,000. One important factor in this trade relationship that has never been properly estimated, is the expenditure of Canadians who winter in Florida or California or who spend part of their summer on the coast of Maine.

The recent trend of trade has increased Canada's interest in foreign markets as compared with Empire markets. In 1927, there was an increase of \$53,000,000 in imports from foreign countries as compared with an increase of \$27,500,000 in imports from other parts of Empire. There was a decrease of \$17,000,000 in exports to countries within the Empire, as contrasted with an increase of \$5,000,000 in exports to foreign countries. The important increases in exports were those to the United States, amounting to \$8,000,000; Germany, \$3,500,000; and Italy, \$3,500,000, and in imports from the United States, \$35,000,000; from Great Britain, \$17,000,000; and from France, \$4,500,000.

Perhaps the most significant fact concerning the increase in imports is that the greatest proportionate growth was in the importation of commodities for use in Canadian industry. With the exception of machinery, most of the large increases were in commodities not indigenous to Canada, and the increase was, therefore, one that did not affect the competitive position of Canadian industry.

Contracts for \$275,000,000 worth of building construction were awarded in Canada during 1927, for \$288,000,000 in 1925, \$371,000,000 in 1926, and \$415,000,000 in 1927. This trend was particularly marked in Ontario, where the total for 1927 was \$196,000,000 as compared with \$142,000,000 and \$121,000,000 in the two previous years. It may be significant of the special interest which Ontario is taking in encouraging automobile tourists that \$25,000,000 out of the \$21,000,000 spent in Canada for hotels and clubs last year and half of the total amount spent for roads and streets was expended in this province.

In analyzing the detailed statistics presented by Maclean's Building Reports, it is noticeable that the provinces containing the larger centres of population are expending, proportionately, a great deal more on construction than others. Thus, in Ontario, the per capita expenditure for construction in 1927 amounted to \$92; in Quebec, to \$52; and in British Columbia and Manitoba to \$56 and \$46, as compared with \$12.50 and \$11.50 in Saskatchewan and Alberta, or with \$9 in the Maritimes. In British Columbia, a large proportion of the new construction to be found in Vancouver and its suburbs, and for this city the value per capita construction amounted to \$60 as compared with \$37 in other parts of the province. Point Grey, a suburb of Vancouver, made the best record of any city in Canada for per capita construction in 1927—\$212. While it is possible that in certain cities in the following list, individual projects have unduly enlarged the total for a single year, yet a comparison of the statistics for the two successive years gives a good index of the city's development. The extremely rapid progress of the Border Cities, Regina, and Saskatoon, with over \$100 per capita of building contracts, awarded in 1927, is worthy of special comment, as are also the records of Niagara Falls, Westmount and Point Grey. In the following table will be found the per capita construction in a number of more important Canadian cities. The cities are arranged first by provinces, and then, within the provinces, according to the total value of the building construction in each city during 1927.

A further evidence of the trend in Christmas.

LECTURES ON DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES

(Continued from page one.)
confined to mean only olive oil. Specialization occasioned by the use of words in trades and classes is quite influential. The word "operation" for example has a different meaning to the doctor, lawyer or machinist. The changing of concrete words to abstract and visa versa have been continual factors in the metamorphosis of languages. Many examples of this can be found in the English language comprehend is derived from a word meaning to grasp. His Majesty. His Excellency are examples of the latter class. Meaning of words have also been altered by appreciation and degeneration. "Idiot" is derived from "citizen," while "nice" used to mean "foolish." The last factor, that of loss and replacement is no fault of our own. This occurs through the disappearance of objects, certain subtle unknown causes, and the exigencies of life.

Other Canadian Universities

News, Views and Humor from Our Sister Colleges.

OUT IN THE RAIN

"The Sheaf" Complains About Selections

Elsewhere in this issue appears the news report of the appointment of Messrs. Alexander and Kenny, of McGill and Toronto respectively, as members of the Canada Debating team to tour the old country in the Fall of 1928. Mr. D. McKenzie, the nominee of the University of Saskatchewan, has been chosen substitute in case one of these debaters is unable to go, a probability which is remote. The selection was made by the executives of the N.F.C.U.S. shortly after the general meeting of that organization in Toronto on December 28, 29, 30 and 31.

It will be seen at once that Central Canada has nothing to complain about, on the contrary it has received everything it could. Western Canada remains where it always has been—out in the rain, holding the umbrella. Saskatchewan has taken the attitude from the very start that there should be an Eastern man and a Western man chosen for this debating team. It is supposed to be a representative Canadian team. What is the difference between Toronto and McGill? Three hundred miles, more or less, and that is all. They have both an essentially Eastern outlook. One man at least on the team should come from the West. We know no valid reason why he should not, and every reason why he should. Debating in Western Canada is of as high a calibre as that developed in Eastern Canada.

At the present moment it looks like rank discrimination. If the N.F.C.U.S. is to be dominated by the Eastern Universities, or if it is to consider their own interests primarily, then it will fall into disrepute very shortly indeed. We trust it is not so, but nevertheless there are some things we find it hard to find an answer for.

Why was the personnel of this debating team not discussed at the recent general conference held at Toronto? We understand hardly any mention was made of it whatsoever, yet it was, to our mind, one of the most important things before the conference. It is true that the time of departure was postponed from the spring of 1928 to the fall of 1928, but what difference did that make, except perhaps to make the matter a little less urgent. And if it was made less urgent why was the team chosen by the executive of the N.F.C.U.S. within ten days after the dissolution of the general meeting? Why did the matter grow so urgent so suddenly? There was one place to decide everything regarding this proposed debating tour, and that place was at the general conference, where everything could have been decided, and where actually nothing was done. Instead, everything was done by the executive a short time afterwards.

When Saskatchewan was asked to nominate a candidate for the proposed team, it was thought that the team would sail on Jan. 15, 1928. The same letter containing this information contained the statement that if necessary, the team would be chosen by the executive, but if at all possible the selection would be held over until the general meeting of the N.F.C.U.S. Due to the postponement of dates of sailing, there was no need for the executive to take upon themselves the onerous, difficult and thankless task of choosing the team. But it is evident that they were quite willing to do so. An air of secrecy has pervaded the whole affair, and this we would like dispelled.

The Toronto conference drew up an ambitious debating schedule. In the spring of '29 a Western team goes East, Central Canada sends a team to the Maritimes, both send teams to the United States. In the spring of '30 Central Canada sends a team East to the Maritimes and a team West to Vancouver, while the Western Universities and the Maritimes each send a team South to the United States. These arrangements are very fair and equitable. They are based on giving each region proper recognition.

But what happens before the beautiful schedule comes into effect? This year—on Feb. 14th, in fact—we receive a Maritime team travelling from coast to coast. All right for the Maritimes. We had no complaint that would mean that the personnel of the Old Country team would be drawn from Central and Western Canada. Such an arrangement would be the only logical one. But what has happened? The Maritimes come West, Central Canada sends a team to England and Scotland, and the Western Universities hold the bag.

EDUCATION NEEDED TO SAVE INDIA

Oregon Speaker Says Christianity Too, Required

(by Exchange Service)

"In my country, a person is literate when he can read a letter and be able to reply to it," said D. Devaputra, of India, speaking before the Cosmopolitan club of Oregon University recently.

D. Devaputra speaking of the school system in India, said that the college over there is different from the university or college of America. The college in India is composed of men or a board who make the whole regulations of the college, which the students should abide by strictly, he says.

"Education in India is mostly acquired from private tutoring and from the missionary workers," stated Mr. Devaputra.

The educational system in India is composed of eight years elementary, three years high school and four years college. Public examination is given every three years, and the only pupils qualified to take it are the ones who have finished their elementary education. This examination is not compulsory, but it is significant because the more diplomas or degrees the student has the bigger he looks in the eyes of the public. Very few get through with this public examination as it is very hard, Mr. Devaputra said.

In the classroom, the girls and boys do not sit near each other. Mr. Devaputra said that there is very little or no self-expression in the classroom regarding the lessons assigned and the quieter the student is, the safer he is.

Of the 320,000,000 inhabitants of India, Mr. Devaputra said that only 25,000,000 could read and write the official language and 3,000,000 could read and write English. India has 220 different languages.

"There are two essential factors that may be done to my country in order that she may be saved," said Mr. Devaputra, "and these are: first, my people should be educated, and second, my people should look upon Jesus Christ."

Mr. Devaputra said that he is looking to the future when all his people will be educated.

D. S. Sadharin, of India, junior in journalism, speaking on the social problem of India, said that the people of India are divided into many different classes. The Brahmins are considered the first class; the military men the second; the merchants and the agriculturists the third, and the "untouchables" the lowest. There are about 60,000,000 of these "untouchable" people, said Mr. Sadharin, who are the cast out from the social life of India. He said they were not allowed to walk or to linger in public places or mingle themselves with anybody but their own kind; and the speaker said that they are the most miserable and most unhappy people on earth.

Regarding the Indian woman's sanctifying and burning herself, this occasionally takes place in India at present, Mr. Sadharin said. This custom, he reported, originated in the early part of the 13th century, when the Mohammedans from eastern Asia invaded India. The women did not want to give themselves up to the Mohammedan conqueror, so they burned themselves, and this custom has continued until the present time.

—Oregon Daily Herald.

selves the onerous, difficult and thankless task of choosing the team. But it is evident that they were quite willing to do so. An air of secrecy has pervaded the whole affair, and this we would like dispelled.

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Next year everything is to start off even.

Squire Green—"Mandy, after I do I wish you would marry Deacon Brown."

Mandy—"Why so, Hiram?"

Squire—"Well, the deacon trimmed me on a horse trade once."

WORLD PEACE UNOBTAINABLE IDEAL, CLAIM

(Continued from page one.)
ed lead to annihilating war. McNamara then cited the hypothetical case of four campers, who were bound in time to quarrel among themselves.

The only hope of continuous peace, argued this speaker was in a complete change of human nature and in the powers that be, which is improbable, impossible, and purely beyond the ability of mankind. War, he said, can never be put on the shelf for good.

T. I. Levine, second speaker for the affirmative, declared that the individual was averse, in almost every case to war. War is no longer a difference between kings. It is as the result of economic forces that war occurs. He denied that war was the only outlet for frustrated energy. Today, peace may be included in the same list as public health. Before the war, the inter-dependence of nations was not organized. It is now becoming more thoroughly organized and in this is the hope of peace. The action of President Wilson in the early days of the war demonstrates this. He was not backed up in his views by other nations. Free Trade and Public Opinion in the eyes of Levine are angels of peace, as are education and unity reached by nations coming to understand each others failings. Such institutions as the Carnegie Peace Foundation and the Nobel Peace Prize are noble tributes to this move toward world peace entered in by the nations of today. This speaker called the idea of there ever being a war between two nations, such as the United States and Great Britain, who have pulled so long together, absurd.

The second speaker of the negative was Mr. Detlor, who in the words of the judges, "showed the best preparation and the easiest and most convincing style" in yesterday's debate. The individual does not want war, but he is in the hands of the few who hold power. War is no longer a struggle between kings. It is an economic phase of human existence. The powers that oppose Free Trade are the very powers that bring about war. Free Trade and the power of public opinion are the greatest agents for peace. But the time can never come, this

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EMIL JANNINGS

in "THE LAST COMMAND"

speaker thought, when Free Trade will be universal and when the strength of Public Opinion will go un-

shackled. Until that time there will land can, never be peace.

The judges of this debate were

Messrs. Warren Hurd and Kenneth Brown. O. S. Markham was in the

audience.



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Accompanied by

D. G. HENDERSON

and

Robert E. Hughson, Jr.

A well known Violinist of McGill.

Accompanied by

A. A. GORDON CORBET

SPEAKER TOLD HOW CREDIT IS CONTROLLED

Relation Between Gold and Credit System
Outlined

MIDLAND BANK
Hon. Reginald McKenna
Contributes to Literature
of Modern Business

In his annual address before the general meeting of the Midland Bank, Limited, The Chairman, the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, made a notable contribution to economics and to the literature of modern business in his description of the part played by the United States Federal Reserve system in the control of the international price level. He began by contrasting the relationship between gold and the credit system before and after the war.

"Nearly three years have elapsed since the pound sterling was re-established on the gold basis, and most of the important currencies are now stabilized in relation to gold. This general reversion of gold gives the appearance of a return to pre-war conditions in matters of credit and currency, but if we look further into the question we shall find that there has been a remarkable change. The development of central bank policy in the United States has shown that, while gold may be retained as a medium for making international payments, it can be deprived of its function as the ultimate standard of value. How this came about, the stages through which American policy has passed, and the meaning of the conclusion deserve our close attention.

"Let me begin by reminding you of the conditions before the war. At that time, the central banks adopted a purely passive attitude with regard to the control of credit, allowing the movement of gold into or out of a country to regulate the internal supply of money. If gold flowed in freely, credit and currency expanded; if more credit was created than was required to support the current growth of business, prices rose. If gold flowed out, credit and currency contracted; the growth of business was checked, and prices showed a tendency to fall. It followed from this that the current course of world prices was determined by the supply of monetary gold. This does not mean that other causes, such as improved methods of production and communication, do not affect the price level, but these only come into play over more extended periods of time."

The pointed out that before the war, "London was the unchallenged financial centre and free gold market of the world." A surplus or scarcity of gold made its influence felt in all other countries through the medium of the British price level; at that time the principal aim of the British Central Bank policy was to protect gold supply.

"The movement of gold became a matter of the utmost importance and the means of counteracting its influence on the supply of money and the course of prices hardly existed. In these circumstances there was little scope for formulation or exercise of conscious policy, and the principles of central bank credit control remained undeveloped, if not unknown.

"The first authoritative suggestion that gold movements need not have predominant importance in the control of credit and currency appeared in the recommendations of the international economic conference held at Genoa in 1922. The financial commission appointed at that conference, perhaps the most important of its kind that has been held, were deeply impressed by the danger of a gold shortage."

"The eager desire to accumulate metallic reserves is no doubt prompted by the recollection of pre-war practice, and ignores our more recent experience that, even in a gold-standard country, gold need no longer be the controlling factor in the supply of money. This brings me to the example of the United States and I shall endeavour to outline the stages along which that country has moved in its progress from pre-war to post-war conceptions of monetary policy. If, however, the successive proceedings of the American central reserve banks are to be fully understood, we must continually bear in mind a general proposition which lies at the root of monetary theory, and to which I have referred on several previous occasions.

"Stated in the briefest terms the proposition is that every central bank purchase and every loan by a central bank increases the cash resources of the other banks, and provides the basis for an expansion in the volume of credit, or, in other words, of money, while every sale by a central bank or repayment of a central bank loan reduces bank cash and restricts the supply of money. This proposition holds true whatever the central bank may purchase or sell, whether it buys or

disposes of gold, bills, securities or any other asset. From this it follows that central banks possess the power to regulate the supply of money irrespective of gold movements."

"I come now to the story of the recent development of monetary policy in the United States. In consequence of the enormous accumulation of gold, coupled with movements into and out of the country on a scale which, if left uncontrolled, would have proved disastrous to the stability of the American price level, the attention of the reserve banks was forcibly directed to their controlling powers. Beginning with only a partial use, in the course of time they have learned to utilize these powers to the full. All the stages in the development of American practice can be seen in the thirteen years since 1914."

He then divided the period between 1914 and 1928 into five stages, the first of these lasting until 1919, during which 1,000 million dollars was purchased by the reserve banks and allowed to become the basis of additional credit. "No sufficient measures for counteracting the effect of the incoming gold had yet been adopted, and inflation ran a free course." In the second period which lasted a year to the summer of 1920, South America and the Far Eastern countries withdrew balances aggregating 400 million dollars. Between 1920 and 1922, an additional 1,000 million dollars was imported. This increased bank cash, but the whole of this increase was used by member banks to pay off maturing bills held by the central banks, and on balance the volume of bank cash was unaltered. During this time, policy was at work. The gold was absorbed by the reserve banks and held by them in place of discounted bills."

During the years 1922-24, the inflowing gold was used as a basis of bank cash and served to meet the credit needs of expanding industry and trade.

"My last period covers the 22 months to November, 1927, during which gold again flowed into the United States, though the movement was of relatively small dimensions compared with previous years. The direction of the flow was by no means constant and was complicated in the later months by earmarking and releases on foreign account, but whether the movement was temporarily inward or outward the reserve banks continued to ignore it in pursuing their credit policy."

"I will now summarize the developments in the years since 1920, the period during which the reserve bank credit policy has been most actively in operation. On balance 1,700 million dollars of gold have been imported into the United States. Over one-half of this amount has been absorbed into the federal reserve banks, while the remainder has been taken by the Treasury as backing for gold certificates which have gone into circulation in the place of federal reserve notes. Of the total import, only one-third on balance has been allowed to form new bank cash. Throughout the entire period whether gold was flowing in or out, the central banks have been careful as far as possible to regulate the supply of bank cash in accordance with the needs of business. Trade has expanded rapidly, and has been accompanied by a growth in bank deposits, amounting in the aggregate to 15,000 million dollars, an increase of 40 per cent. Meanwhile the almost uninterrupted prosperity enjoyed by America has been attended by a large measure of stability in the price level.

"Here we find ourselves face to face with a definite test of success or failure in monetary policy. Temporary booms can always be obtained by inflationary methods, but it is certain that prosperity on a sound and lasting basis cannot be secured except on a fairly steady price level. It must be remembered that, whether we are on a gold or any other standard, the direction in which the price level moves is immediately determined by the volume of money, as modified by its rate of turnover, in relation to the volume of business. If the supplies of money increase beyond the requirements of business, prices tend to rise; if, on the other hand, the supplies of money are inadequate, prices fall. The relation between money supplies and business requirements, viewed in its effect upon the price level, should then be the first care of the central banking authority, and we find on an examination of American statistics for recent years that movements in the price level upwards or downwards have never been allowed to proceed far. We must therefore conclude that the monetary authorities have met with a high degree of success in the formulation and execution of their policy. This they have done under conditions of great difficulty, brought about by gold movements of unprecedented magnitude.

"It is necessary now to observe the bearing of American monetary policy on the operation of the gold standard. Today, as before the war, the price of gold in America is fixed, and we are apt to assume that the value of gold continues to govern the value of the dollar. But such an assumption is no longer correct. While an ounce of gold can always be exchanged for a definite number of dollars, the value of the ounce will depend upon what these dollars will buy, and this in turn will obviously depend upon the American price level. If the price level

CRITICIZES STUDENTS ON FAULTY READING

English Professor Says Good
Books Are Ignored

(By Exchange Service)
Professor William L. Graves of the department of English at Ohio State University stated that it was his opinion that the majority of college circles know a surprising little about the better books of the times, and that even those students who are acquainted with some of the modern literature are too much given to finding their reading in the cheaper periodicals.

"Too much stress," he continued, "cannot be placed on the importance of forming the habit of good reading. This habit can best be formed during the years spent in college. However, regardless of a person's business or professional pursuit, he can derive a great many good ideas, make his conversation more interesting and much broader and find a real source of enjoyment and entertainment in the best modern literature."

"There is a general tendency among college students of today to supplant good reading with cheap periodicals which bring forth only the vulgar side of life and society. Such publications represent the lowest form of literary endeavor. But this brings up the question asked me by many students as well as by people in other walks of life. 'How am I to know what the best books are, and how am I to form the habit of good reading?' Such questions as these are hard to answer, for today there are a great many really excellent authors, and a great many more good books than one person could possibly read. Consequently the problem is largely one of discrimination.

"Ways of acquainting yourself with the better class of books are numerous. Certain periodicals, such as the Bookman, are concerned entirely with this very question. In such magazines one can find lively and interesting reviews and articles dealing with some of the best books of recent publications, and their authors. Some newspapers, the New York Times, being a good example, contain the book reviews of good literary critics, and devote quite a bit of space to the

Red and White Revue N. tes

You deserve congratulations—hearty ones—on your behaviour and performance last night. Only do as well tonight, and everything will be satisfactory. Please remember to KEEP QUIET, and to stay on the galleries. THE STAGE MUST BE KEPT CLEAR. Come on time, and observe the same rules and make-up sheet as before. God bless you, every one.

new and recommended books on the market. After reading publishers' advertisements for a short while one may become acquainted with what sort of literature certain publishing companies place on the market. Then in time even such a detail as the name of the publishing company may serve as a possible clue to the worth of a book. This, however, cannot be depended upon entirely."

When asked whether or not the English classics were fundamental to a good understanding of modern literature, Professor Graves replied: "Perhaps the English classics are not essential to an appreciation of modern literature on the part of your readers, however, they serve as a foundation to an appreciation of the best of modern books if one cares to pursue them."

Ohio State Lantern.

are advised to note the proposed amendments to the constitution as published in Today's "Daily".

CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB
A special meeting will be held today at 8 p.m. in Room A of Strathcona Hall. It is essential that every one be present.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
EXTRA-MURAL COURSE
Language:—An introduction to Linguistics.
2—How Language Changes—Thurs. Mar. 8th.
3—Writing and speaking in Relation to Speech—Thurs. Mar. 15th.
4—Language Families and Nationality—Thurs. Mar. 22nd.
5—Language of Tomorrow—Thurs. Mar. 29th.
Lecturer: C. H. Carruthers, Associate Professor of Classics, Lecturer in Philology, Room 44, Arts Building, 5 p.m. Admission free.

PHYSICS SOCIETY
The next meeting of the Physical Society will be held today, March 9th at 5 p.m. in the Physics Building. The speaker will be Prof. M. G. Ridd, whose subject is "Pyrometry". The meeting is open to the public.

McGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY
The regular meeting of the McGill Medical Society will be held on Monday, March 12th at 8 p.m. in the Assembly Hall. The speaker will be Dr. E. M. Eberts. Case report, refreshments.

ROWING CLUB
The following have been accepted: R. DeWolf Mackay, Arts IV; G. MacConvery, Sci. IV.

ELEMENTARY ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
Students interested in Elementary Organic Chemistry tutorials please consult notice board in Chemistry Building.

M. W. S.
R.V.C. HOCKEY
Will anyone who has equipment in the hollow rink shack, please take it out this week.

M.W.S.S. EXECUTIVE
Executive meeting Friday March 9, at 1 p.m. in the R.V.C. Common room.

M.W.S.S.
General meeting, Monday March 12 at 1 p.m. in the R.V.C. common room. Everybody is urged to turn out.

LOST AND FOUND
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SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Students who wish to work at the hotels of The Canada Steamship Lines this summer, will please see Miss Heasley on Monday, March 12th.

NOTE: The above applies to students registered at the Bureau of Appointments only.